



AMERIKA



ESPERANTISTO



H. HARBOWITZ

35

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April, 1926

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KORESPONDANTOJ

Finnlando: Erkki S. Turunen. Litovujo: Pulgis Lemaitis.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION of NORTH AMERICA, Inc.

a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

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HERBERT M. SCOTT, Editor

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary. Group Charter—\$1.00.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeleya Esperanta Rondo.—Vinton Smith, Secy., 420 Elwood St., Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Oakland Esperanta Rondo.—L. D. Stockton, Secretary, 420 15th St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Esperanto Association of California, Inc.—Rooms 309-311 de Young Building, San Francisco. Miss L. J. Marshall, Sec.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal Esperanto Association: Meets each Monday evening at 8 in Room 25, 747 St. Catherine St., West, Sek. G. E. Warner.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

La Oklahoma Esperantista Societo kunvenas dimanĉe kun Arto kaj Scienco Klubo, 2501 W. Ave. "G", RR6, Box 156, Oklahoma, Okla. C. R. D. S. Oakford, Prez.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kolumbia Esperanto-Asocio, third Thursday October to May; Kabea Klubo, other Thursdays throughout the year, at 8 P. M. Class, Thursday, at 7.30. All at 1918 Sunderland Place.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park.—Jaroslav Sobehrad, Secretary, 5625 23rd Rd., Cicero, Ill.

La Esperanto Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave.—Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate.

ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Scandinavian Esperanto Institute, 419 7th St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Esperanto Society, 507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.—Meets Tuesdays, 7 P. M. Miss M. Butman, Secretary.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester County Esperanto Society.—Business Institute, every Friday, 8 P. M.

BALTIMORE, MD.

La Baltimore, Md., Esperanta Rondeto meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in month at Md. Academy of Sciences.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 2916 East Grand Blvd.—Open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A. M.-9 P. M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P. M.

La Pola Esperanto Asocio, 1507 E. Canfield Ave.—B. Lendo, Sek., 3596 29th St.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The New York Esperanto Society.—Miss L. F. Stoeppler, Sec., 63 West 94th St. The Barĉo, or Esperanto Supper, is held on the first Saturday of each month, 6.45 P. M. at Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Ave.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Hudson County Esperanto Society, Box 32, Weehawken, N. J. Headquarters: Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J. Meetings: The second Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr. O'Brien, 6 Hageman Place, West New York, N. J. Literatura Klaso, under direction of J. J. Sussmuth, every Tuesday except second, Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Cleveland Esperanto Society, 9010 Detroit Ave., every Tuesday, 7.30 P. M. S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Toronto Esperanto Society, which has recently suspended its meetings, is being re-organized.

All interested are invited to communicate with the Acting Secretary, Sro. D. W. M. Jenkins, 514 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y. West Phila. High School for Boys. Monthly meeting for business every fourth Friday at Y. W. C. A., 18th and Arch Sts., 8.15 P. M. Social and class meetings on same hour and place on other Fridays. Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Delegito de U. E. A.)

Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art.—J. D. Hailman, Sec., 310 S. Lang Ave. Fridays, 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Hesperus Esperantists.—Sino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Ave., 3rd Tuesdays, 8 P. M.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

Amikeco Rondo meets Tuesdays 4.00 P. M., Fridays 8.00 P. M. E. E. Owen-Flint, Sec. 211 7th Ave. North.

TOPEKA, KANSAS Esperanto Association. Prez. Capt. Geo. P. Morehouse. Sek-iino, Sino Lida R. Hardy, 1731 Lane St. Kores-Sek-iino, Fino Leone Newell, 635 Watson St.

Amerika Esperantisto

ORGANO

de la

ESPERANTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO

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ESPERANTO'S LIMITATIONS

In previous *ex sancto* remarks we have discussed in a cursory way certain phases of the practical utility of international language at the present hour. We have endeavored to show that its availability in its own vast field is immediate and unconditional—that there is nothing to wait for, no chance to take, but that Esperanto is “Johnnie on the spot” wherever there is need of an international language. Its triumph *intensive*, so to speak, is complete. Its triumph *extensive*, of course, can be reached only when it is taught generally thru the primary schools of the world. This last consummation is a *superlative*, which, however, important as it is ideally, in no way invalidates the *positive* of concrete values accruing to present-day Esperantists, nor the *comparative* of results in exchange for time, effort and money expended as against national languages. We nevertheless conceive that it is impossible in a full sense to appreciate the blessings of the international auxiliary tongue without demarcating clearly its limitations both as an idea and as a language. There is much popular confusion in this regard not only among the general public, but among some Esperantists themselves.

In the first place, Esperanto stands in no sense as a rival of the national languages for any purpose whatsoever. In point of fact its function is exactly the opposite. As the very epithet “auxiliary” properly used in connection indicates, its object may fairly be inferred as the positive promotion of the national tongues—which object it accomplishes by relieving the latter of the distortions incident upon their use in directions to which they are not inherently suitable. Esperanto is the enemy of pidgin English, “doughboy” French, and Pennsylvania Dutch. It acts to preserve the integrity of the various mother tongues by interposing itself between their intercollisions. Nothing is

farther from the vision of the practical Esperantist than a "universal" language, to displace all existing speech. It is just his business to obviate all yearning for an utopia about as undesirable as it is unattainable. Esperanto is the friend of such proud little strugglers as Irish, Welsh, Flemish, and Catalanian. Let each race, we say, be free to develop its own genius thru its own linguistic channel, unhampered by alien encroachments and corruptions, for which last Esperanto provides the appropriate clearing pool.

To ring another change of metaphor, Esperanto is not designed for "home consumption." With the sole exception of conversation in *bona fide* classes for the sake of practice, we do not favor the use of International among those already speaking a common language. This for two main reasons: In the first place, it is apt to create a false impression upon an already too ignorant public as to the purpose of our movement. It always gives this writer a pang somewhat akin to shame when he receives from an English-speaking Esperantist a letter addressed to "S-ro" Scott instead of "Mr." Our correspondent probably thinks he is advertising Esperanto in doing so. As a matter of fact he is misrepresenting the movement to every mail clerk who reads the title and to every visitor who may see the envelope lying on our table. It is a little thing in itself, but it is the sum of the little things that makes the big thing, and we *samideanoj* cannot be too careful. Esperanto has a broad field, but there are boundaries to that field, and its would-be friends do not assist its recognition in that field by carrying the language beyond those boundaries. Every casual disinterested observer knows that John Smith and Tom Jones are familiar enough with their mother tongue to know the title "Mr.," and therefore the substitution of "S-ro" on a letter addressed to one of fellow speech brands Esperanto *prima facie* as a superfluity and an affectation.

The second principal objection to the use of Esperanto (with the sole exception above stated) among people of the same native speech is that it tends somewhat to disrupt the language into dialects, according to the several peculiarities of the various linguistic areas. This is a proposition in support of which we receive plenty of documentary evidence. We know some worthy fellow-thinkers who persist in carrying on domestic correspondence in *la kara lingvo*, and invariably their style is a tissue of transliterated English idioms, necessarily enigmatic or unintelligible to foreigners. This is the natural consequence of such procedure. When those of common mother tongue write to one another in Esperanto and unconsciously throw in turns of expression borrowed from that mother-tongue, there is no check upon the evil, since the addressee in each case understands what

is written in spite of the mistakes, and there is no practical necessity for improvement of style. But when International is used according to its design, among people of differing native speech the very opposite results follow, and we have a complete and constant check upon any tendency toward dialects. For each time a writer transliterates a native idiom he puts himself to a greater or less extent beyond the pale of his correspondents' understanding, and they will set him straight sooner or later.

(To be concluded)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

California

The Cosmopolitan Club of the Long Beach Polytechnic High School has organized an Esperanto Class with about a dozen members, using the Fryer Teacher.

Canada

At Sointula, B. C., a town of about three hundred inhabitants, near Vancouver, an Esperanto group is meeting every Sunday, with thirty members.. It is made up of all ages, although most of them are young. Our correspondent, Mr. Otava, modestly remarks: "Enthusiasm is fair," but we are inclined to differ with him. Where else can a town be found with ten percent of its inhabitants studying Esperanto? This little town is making a record in the Esperanto world; we expect to hear more from it!

Iowa

Two lectures by Professor Pierre Bovet under the auspices of the graduate college of the University of Iowa were announced in The Daily Iowan for March 10 and 11: "Child Psychology at the Institute J. J. Rousseau" and "International Auxiliary Languages in relation to child study and education." Interviews with Dr. F. H. Battey of the Department of Chemistry who has been an Esperantist for years, and with Dr. Christian Ruckmick of the Department of Psychology introduced the subject in the University paper, and report of the lectures followed. One can hardly doubt that Esperanto courses will follow.

Louisiana

In the Natchitoches Enterprise (La.) J. G. Haupt of Crowley tells the story of Esperanto, and of an unexpected call from the Blackstone family (vagantoj de la mondo) who greeted him in Esperanto when answering the knock at the door.

Michigan

Dr. F. S. Onderdonk of the Architectural College at the State University, Ann Arbor, delivered his third Tolstoy League lecture February 18th, the subject being Esperanto. He asserts that language is a vital international issue and the greatest distinguishing difference between one group and another and that when we have abolished this difference of tongues we will have done away with "one of the world's biggest trouble makers." He traced the history of the language from its conception by Dr. Zamenhof up to the present time, and said: "The day is coming when neither this University nor any other will admit a student who has not learned the tongue in the high school."

Dr. Oderdonk is conducting a class, of which we expect to hear more later.

Minnesota

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly (University of Minn.) in its issue of January thirtieth has a three-page article on Esperanto, "Unique Language Experiment just getting foothold in the Northwest through efforts of Minnesota teachers of this tongue." The article is in the manner of an interview with Edwin L. Clarke, Sociology Professor "who is enthusiastic about the future of the language." There is a general outline of Esperanto, its aims, various branches and accomplishments, and from it is quoted one paragraph of the practical use by Mr. Charles H. Briggs:

"Some time ago Mr. Briggs received a letter from an Esperantist in Russia which has been sent originally to the representative in Milwaukee. The writer, a chemist, was studying the impurities in wheat, in an attempt to find out if these impurities when they got into flour caused disease. He wanted some samples of wheat, and it happened fortunately that the Minneapolis consul was also a flour chemist, so that the man in Russia was sent an unusually fine collection of samples—most of which he would have been unable to get any other way."

New York

Mr. J. D. Sayers, of New York, writes that Prof. J. Benšahar has just received the incorporation papers of the World Union for the Blind, Inc., and will soon start out on a tour in its interest. Being a fervent Esperantist, his work will have two angles,—to help the blind through Esperanto, and to interest people in Esperanto in connection with his work for the blind.

Pennsylvania

Ĉar Prof. Pierre Bovet, la eminenta Direktoro de la "Institut

J. J. Rousseau" en Ĝenevo, kaj nun en Usono, havis nur du tagojn por pasigi en Philadelphia, la loka grupo ne povis fari pere de li tiom da propagando por Esperanto kiom oni estis dezirinta. Tamen, sekve de lastminuta telefona alvoko al la membroj, sabaton, a 13an de Feb., kelkaj samideanoj kunvenis ĉe la Sekretario por ricevi la eminentan vizitanton. La sekvintan tagon ĉe la Vira Klubo de la "Ethical Culture Society" per la gvido de U. E. A. Delegito, Prof. Bovet ĉeestis lunĉon kie la ĉefa paroladanto estis D-ro Frank Bohn, vaste konata prelegisto kies temo estis "La Tuta Mondo kaj Ni." Tiu sinjoro (feliĉa okazo!) rememoris ke li havis la plezuron renkonti la profesoron en Ĝenevo antaŭ kelkaj jaroj. Instigite per iom da rimarkoj de la lastnomita pri Esperanto, D-ro Bohn elokvente deklaris ke la mondo treege bezonas komunan helplingvon, kaj li fervore promesis ke, se la decido favoros Esperanton, li ĝoje studos ĝin. El la ĉeestantaro de dudek kvin anoj multaj esprimis sin interesataj pri la progreso de la mondlingvo.

Wisconsin

Mr. F. A. Hamman, the enthusiastic Esperanto propagandist from Milwaukee at the Cleveland Congress, has prepared a circular, "Friends of Esperanto in North America," which he wishes to have Esperantists circulate, getting signatures from people who are in favor of the Esperanto movement. He believes much interest can be created in this way and the "Friends" will not only take up the study but become members of E. A. N. A., subscribe to the Magazine and otherwise help forward the work. Further information relating to this will be sent on request by the Central Office.

PHILADELPHIA 1926

Though for a while there was some doubt that Philadelphia's Sesquicentennial International Exposition" was actually to be held this year, the final decision of the Federal Government and the city authorities not only makes the affair certain for 1926 but there is every assurance that the Exposition and the accompanying festivals will be on a scale and with a degree of splendor commensurate with the importance of the event in American history which the "Sesqui" will commemorate.

All of this has a decided interest to us Esperantists. The Executive Committee of the E. A. N. A. has determined that the Nineteenth Congress of the Association shall occur in "Fratamurbo" in July from the 20th to the 25th inclusive, and the Local

Committee has arranged a tentative program which includes a reception and official opening, five business sessions, a "spertulara kunveno," two sight-seeing excursions, a banquet, a propaganda meeting in the Exposition grounds by arrangement with the authorities, and a "diservo" for those able to remain until Sunday 25th. It will be noticed that the program has been made a day longer than is usual with Congresses of E. A. N. A.; this is in order to give abundant opportunities during the week for sightseeing at the Exposition.

The price of the Congress ticket will be Three Dollars. Any unused funds will be turned over, as usual, to the Treasury of E. A. N. A. In our next announcement, definite mention of the Association's headquarters, hotel rates, etc., will be made together with details of the Congress program for which we invite suggestions from every member and Esperantist. Make your summer plans include the "Sesqui" and the XIX-a Kongreso. Come to Philadelphia!

The Local Committee.

18-A UNIVERSALA KONGRESO DE ESPERANTO

kaj

INTERNACIA SOMERA UNIVERSITATO

Edinburgo, 31 Julio ĝis 7 Aŭgusto, 1926

Loka Kongresa Komitato: Hon. Prezidanto, John Merchant; Prezidanto, W. M. Page, S. S. C.; Vic-Prezidantoj, William Rae, Sino G. Senier; Sekretarioj, J. M. Warden, F. F. A., L. K., William Harvey, I. S. O., L. K.; Kasisto, David R. Tullo, S. S. C.; Komitatanoj, Fino Jane Baird, George Dickinson, David Kennedy, M. A., Robert Stevenson.

Adreso por leteroj: Sekretarioj, 18-a Kongreso de Esperanto, Edinburgo, Skotlando.

Aliĝiloj: Disdonotaj pere de la ĉefaj Gazetoj kaj de la Naciaj Asocioj. Kiu ne ricevis ekzempleron, tiu bonvolu peti rekte de la L. K. K.

Kotizo: Por ĉiu kongresano senescepte. 20 ŝilingoj Britaj = proksimume 20 Ger. or-markoj, 25 Svis. fr., 12 Nederl. guld., 5 Uson. dol. Oportuna maniero sendi la kotizon, estas per Brita statbileto por £1 ("currency note, one pound"), havebla ĉe bankoj en multaj urboj, kaj sendota per registrita (rekomendita) letero.

Garantia Kapitalo: La L. K. K. zorge penos eviti ian financon deficiton, sed, por certigi la financojn, ĉi tiu Kapitalo estas fondita.

Donacoj: La L. K. K. volonte ricevos donacojn por helpi al plena sukceso de la Kongreso.

Blindula Kaso: La L. K. K. akceptas pere de la aliĝiloj, aŭ alimaniere, mondonacojn por ebligi, ke Blinduloj partoprenu en la Kongreso.

Loĝado: Sub-Komitato jam vigle laboras por fari plej moderprezajn, sed tute kontentigajn, aranĝojn pri loĝado. Detaloj aperos en estonta Bulteno.

Fakaj Kunvenoj: Organizontoj bonvolu anonci frue siajn dezirojn.

Somera Universitato: La L. K. K. daŭrigas la Someran Universitaton, kaj jam aranĝis fakultatojn pri Folkloro, Lingvistiko, Medicino, kaj Scienco.

Akcepto de Kongresanoj ĉe Britaj havenoj: En posta Bulteno aperos adresoj de U. E. A.-Delegitoj, ktp., kiuj jam konsentis akcepti ĉe Britaj havenoj kongresanojn el aliaj landoj. Koncernataj anoj skribu rekte al tiuj adresoj ĝustatempe antaŭ alveno.

Proponoj: La L. K. K. danke ricevos kaj zorge konsideros fruajn proponojn deklami, kanti, ludi, ktp., ĉe Kongresaj Koncertoj.

PROFESSOR BOVET IN USONO

For the past two months Prof. Bovet has been in many cities in the United States and spoken before various groups, the results of which are already apparent.

It is important that we receive the fullest details of each meeting to use for future reference and for a report which is to be sent to Geneva. The following points should be covered:

When and where did Prof. Bovet speak in your city? How many were present; how many were Esperantists; give a list, if possible, what they represented and if their interest in the need of an international language and of Esperanto was stimulated through his talks. Give detailed account of the points made in his talks, the questions and answers which followed, etc. Were any present to whom you would like to have Esperanto literature sent?

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(Signed) E. J. Meriam, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of March, 1926.

Hazel E. Smith, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 21, 1927.

NECROLOGY

LEMUEL D. STOCKTON

S-ro Lemuel D. Stockton, delegito de U. E. A. en Oakland, Kalifornio, 69 jaraĝa, subite mortis la 24an de Januaro, 1926.

S-ro Stockton estis oferema, entuziasma laboranto por Esperanto dum multaj jaroj, kaj ĉiam kaj diversmaniere ĝin propagandis. Kiam li estis pli juna li estis lernejo-instruisto, sed en la lastaj dudek jaroj li estis bienvendisto. En lia oficejo troviĝis la Biblioteko de la Esperanto Association of California, Inc., kies Bibliotekisto li estis de ĝia organizado, ĉirkaŭ dek jarojn. Pro tio, ke li mem legis la tutan enhavon de tiu Biblioteko (ĉ. 400 librojn kaj broŝurojn) li povis rekomendi al la legantaro la plej bonajn kaj legindajn.

La mortinto estis pacama, ĝentila kaj aminda homo. Li estis fraŭlo kaj postlasis unu fratinon kaj du fratojn.

Kvankam S-ro Stockton estis neriĉa (oni ofte diris ke li estis la plej honesta bienvendisto en Oakland) li testamentis mil dolarojn al U. E. A., mil dolarojn al Esperanta Asocio de Norda Ameriko, kaj kvin cent dolarojn al Esperanto Association of California.

La Esperantistaro en Kalifornio sentas profundan doloron pro la perdo de sia ŝatata amiko. Li ĉiam restu en nia memoro.

BENJAMIN PICKMAN MANN

With the deepest sorrow we announce the death of our beloved Treasurer Benjamin Pickman Mann in Washington Wednesday, March twenty-fourth.

1848-1926

Harvard—1870

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Hispana telegrafisto deziras interkorespondadi kun esperantistaj telegrafistoj pri telegrafaj aferoj. Rafael Torres Medina, Oficial de Telegrafos, Pedro Abad (Cordoba, Hispanio).

S-ro Jayme M. Sousa, Quazerro (Bahai), Brazilo. PI.

S-ro Kiril Stamenov, Petriĉ, Bulgario. L. PK.

S-ro Paulo Wildhofer, Kalvaria u. 7, Gyor, Hungario. L. PI.

S-ro Dirk Keessen, Dzn. Uiterweg 200, Aalsmeer, Nederlando. L. PI.

S-ro Clymans, instruisto, Kloosterstr. 54, Eeckeren (Antverpeno), Belgio. PK.

S-ro Josef Lavicka, Pardubice, Ĉeĥoslovakio. PI. L.

S-ro Luigi Topi, Via F Bandiera 1, Spezia, Italio, PI. L.

S-ro F. Curto Baste, 36 Xifre Str., Parcelona. Hispanio. PI.

FIRST COURSE IN ESPERANTO

Note: These elementary lessons, started in the September number, are compiled after the so-called "direct" method, discarding translations as much as possible, and thus teaching to think directly in the language itself. This is the best way to avoid that which especially renders a beginner in a new language unintelligible, namely the unconscious literal incorporation into the new language of the idioms of his mother-tongue. The course will proceed entirely in Esperanto, utilizing at first the many roots and formations that are common to English and Esperanto. An Esperanto-English key to roots **not immediately intelligible** will be furnished in small type at the end of the monthly installment **following** that in which such respective roots appear. Thus there will always be a month in which the student's mind can train itself to determine the meaning of any strange looking root, if at all possible, from the context.

LECIONO VIII

Verbo

Indikativo. Infinitivo.

Calvin Coolidge est-**AS** la trideka prezidanto de Usono. La unua prezidanto de nia lando est-**Is** George Washington. En 1928 ni elekt-**OS** presidanton alian. La ĉefa tasko de la prezidanto estas defend-**I** la Konstitucion de Usono. Prezidanton kompetentan la publiko ordinare deziras reelekt-**I**.

Ĉu vi deziras ricevi leterojn kaj poŝtkartojn el Eŭropo, Azio kaj Afriko? Se jes, necesas nur lerni Esperanton, kaj vi certe akiros korespondantojn en tiuj kontinentoj.—La Ligo de Nacioj komencas solvi la problemojn kaj disputojn de ĝiaj membroj.—La leteroj, kiujn vi sendis al mi, ne koncernas nian komunan aferon; ili aludas aferon absolute alian.—La profesoro invitis min viziti lin ĉe la kolegio.—En la aŭtuno ni organizis societon por la propagando de nia afero (por propagandi nian aferon). Komence ni havis nur dudek kvin membrojn, sed nun ni havas kvindek, kaj post nelonge (ne longe—ne longa tempo) ni akiros cent.—**Por** sukcesi, necesas persisti.—La lasta jaro estis 1925. La nuna jaro estas 1926. La jaro posta estos 1927.

En Esperanto la indikativo havas tri formojn, kies respektivaj signoj estas **-as**, **-is**, **-os**. Tiuj formoj prezentas la tri tempojn (**PASinTan**, nunan kaj postan). La jaro 1925 estas **PASinTa**; la jaro 1926 ekzistas nun (en la nuna tempo); la jaro 1927 aperos poste (en la posta tempo). Sur la ŝipoj kaj en la observatorioj oni mezuras la tempon per kronometroj. Ordinare oni ĝin mezuras per horloĝo (kiu estas instrumento simila al kronometro, sed ne tiel ekzakta).

En Esperanto oni uzas la tempo-formojn de la verbo **logike**, ne laŭ la **IDIOtisMoj** de niaj naciaj lingvoj. Se la **senco** rilatas al **PASintTa** tempo, oni uzas la formon **-is**; se la **senco** rilatas al nuna tempo, oni uzas **-as**; se al posta tempo, **-os**. Ekzemple:

La generalo deklaris, ke lia armeo est-**AS** kuraĝa kaj disciplinita (lia deklaro estis: "Mia armeo estas" ktp.). La turisto asertis, ke li rajd-**IS** sur kamelo en Afriko (lia aserto estis: "Mi rajdis sur kamelo en Afriko." La profesoro supozis, ke Aleksandro stud-**OS** la lecionon, sed li eraris (lia supozo estis eraro). (La profesoro supozis: "Aleksandro studos la lecionon.") Se vi help-**OS** al mi ĉe miaj taskoj, mi vin riĉe rekompencos. Vi sukcesos nur se vi hav-**OS** sufiĉan paciencon. Kiu risk-**OS**, tiu gajnos.—Se mi saksofon-**OS** (ludos saksofonon), ĉu vi akompanos min piane?—Ho, mi nur elemente kapablas (ludi) pianon; mia akompano est-**OS** komika; sed (tamen) se vi dezir-**AS**, mi vin akompanos laŭ mia kapablo.

La indikativo estas la verbo-formo, kiun oni uzas por asertoj, pozitivaj aŭ negativaj. La infinitivo estas la ĝenerala formo de verbo. Ĝia signo estas -I.

Questions

1. What is the indicative mood of any verb of any language used for? (See last paragraph above.)
2. How many tenses has the Esperanto indicative? What is a tense? What is the Esperanto word for "tense"?
3. Give the ending of the present tense. The past tense. The future tense.
4. What is the infinitive of a verb? What is its universal ending in Esperanto?
5. What preposition is used with the Esp. infinitive to express PURPOSE? (See latter part of second paragraph above.) N. B. Use this preposition with the infinitive to express purpose, BUT NOT OTHERWISE. Otherwise use the bare infinitive.
6. In indirect quotations in Esp. what do the tenses to be used depend on? (See next to last paragraph above.) How does this differ from English usage?
7. In the "if" clause of future conditions what does the tense to be used depend on? (See same paragraph.) How does this differ from English usage?
8. In short, does the tense-form to be used in Esperanto depend on idiom or on logic?
9. Can you give from the context the meaning of the following new words?

Substantivoj: tempo, horloĝo, idiotismo.

Participo: pasinta (el verbo pasi).

Verboj: erari, ludi.

Rilata poseda pronomo: kies.

Montra adverbo: tiel.

Tempa adverbo: nun.

Prepozicio: ĉe (Fr. chez).

Konjunkcio: tamen (latina).

LA DEVOJ DE USONO

(The Duties of America)

de P-ro A. Dombrovski

NOTE:—The author of the following article is a Lithuanian, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, for twelve years professor in a theological seminary, and having suffered exile for his devotion to his church. He is one of the few living "charter members" of the International Language, having taken up with Esperanto in the very year of its first publication, 1887. Father Dombrovski is now president of the Lithuanian Esperanto Association and editor of *Litova Stelo* ("Lithuanian Star"). Incidentally, he has expressed the desire that the present short article be translated into English and published in the daily press of this country. Our readers are at entire liberty to do so.

Dum la lasta mondmilito, volante restarigi devan ordon en Eŭropo, Usono ekdecidis partopreni en la batalo kontraŭ la germana militarismo. Dank' al Usono oferemo kaj teĥniko tiu militarismo estis fine venkita. Sen helpo de Usono Francujo kaj Anglujo estu nepre disbatitaj. Tial, por vere diri, la sola venkinto de Germanujo estis Usono.

Kiel tia, ĝi havis la devon kronigi sian venkon per justa kaj prudenta paco, des pli, ke la venkita Germanujo, ŝatante moralan aŭtoritaton de Usono, estis petinta ĝian prezidanton Wilson bonvoli laŭ siaj antaŭ nelonge publikigitaj ŝatindaj principoj restarigi la pacon inter la militintoj.

Tiacele estis kunvokita la fama konferenco en Versailles. Sed kiam Wilson tien alvenis, ebriigitaj per venko Francujo kaj Anglujo tute neatentis lian voĉon kaj liajn laŭdindajn principojn maldelikate piedpremis. La Usona popolo ne subtenis sian prezidanton, kaj pro tio la rolo de Usono en la difino de kondiĉoj de Versailles'a restis tute seninflua. El tiu fakto tuj fluis la plej plorindaj sekvoj.

La unua el ili estis: **barbara pola militarismo**, anstataŭinta la ĵus venkitan germanan. Timante la revenĝon de Germanujo, Francujo komencis per ĉiuj fortoj fortigadi sian liganon Polujon, permesante al ĝi ne sole sklavigi ukrainan Galicion, aligi al si duonon de Silizio, sed ankaŭ okupi grandajn blankrusajn, grandkaj malgrandrusajn provincojn kaj forrabi trionon de Litovujo, kun ties ĉefurbo, Vilno.

Se Usono estus pli energie defendinta Wilsonajn principojn en Versailles, tiom da polaj maljustaĵoj eble ne estus okazintaj. Ne farinte tion, Usono forgesis sian kristanan devon kaj fariĝis ŝulda al Eŭropo.

Por forigi tiun ŝuldon, oni devas ĝin ripari. Al Usono tiu riparo ne estas tro malfacila: al ĝi ja ĉiuj ŝtatoj de Eŭropo estas ŝuldaj. Pro tio la volo de Usono, unufoje serioze klarigita, estos sendube atentata de tuta Eŭropo.

Kion do Usono devas al nia sangsoifa malnova mondo deklari? Antaŭ ĉio ĝi devas deklari, ke **pluaj Eŭropaj militoj estas al Usono nedezirindaj**. Por ke tiuj militoj plu ne okazu, la eŭropanoj kreu **Unuigitajn Ŝtatojn de Eŭropo**. Sed ĉar tiu granda organizaĵo ne povas efektiviĝi sen kelkaj politikaj korektoj, do Usono devas montri ilin al Eŭropo. La ĉefaj tiuj korektoj estas jenaj:

1. la redono al Germanujo de ĝiaj Afrikaj kolonioj.
2. la kreo de **blankrusa ŝtato** el blankrusaj provincoj, kaj de **ukraina ŝtato** el Galicia kaj ukraina provincoj; ambaŭ ŝtatoj devas esti sendependaj de Polujo.
3. la redono al Litovujo de okupita de poloj Vilna provinco.
4. la kreo de la tut-eŭropa plej alta tribunalo por juĝi la naciajn kaj politikajn konfliktojn inter Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj de Eŭropo.

De tempo kiam Ruslando estas transformiĝinta en **Sovietajn Unuigitajn Ŝtatojn**, la kreo de Eŭropaj Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj fariĝis des pli urĝa. La devo de Usono estas rememorigi al Eŭropo, ke post Amerikaj kaj Rusaj—devas sekvi ankaŭ **Eŭropaj Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj**. Kaj, kiam ili efektiviĝos, Usono devos ilin helpi, precipe se ili estus atakitaj de Sovietaj Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj. Usono ja havas tute samajn kulturon, celojn kaj idealojn kiel Eŭropaj Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj, kion pri Sovietaj Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj oni diri ne povas.

METODO DE PROPAGANDO EN LA SCIENCA & TEKNIKA GAZETARO

En antaŭa noto pri tiu temo (vid. HEROLDO n-ro 92-1825), ni proponis metodon por utiligi resumojn de artikoloj redaktitajn en Esperanto.

Per tiu metodo la direktoroj de la Revuoj interŝanĝas tiujn resumojn; tiamaniere ĉiu el ili ricevas la resumojn de ĉiuj samfakaj Revuoj.

Sed se ekzistas en iu fako Centra internacia organismo: federacio, asocio, oficejo, k.t.p., pli taŭga solvo estas, ke ĝi publikigu mem aŭ per kontrakto kun eldonisto la senmankan aron de tiuj Esperanto-resumoj, senditaj al ĝi de ĉiuj samfakaj Revuoj.

Post kiam la interŝanĝado, pri kiu ni antaŭe parolis, estos organizita kaj montros sian profiton, oni devos klopodi por atingi tiun alcentrigitan publikigadon; ĉar ĝi estos certe realigata en la estonteco, kiam Esperanto estos universale uzata.

Efektive ĝi alportos al ĉiu fakisto eblecon koni, dank'al tiu bibliografio, la verkojn faritajn aŭ komencitajn en ĉiuj landoj rilate al la demandoj, pri kiuj li laboradas; kaj pli ĝenerale li povos konstati la temojn nune plej interesindajn kaj la faritajn progresojn en la tuta mondo. Pro tio, tiu kompleta bibliografia verkaĵo havos multnombrajn legantojn kaj abonantojn, (fakajn bibliotekojn, lernejojn kaj institutojn); sekve oni trovos facile eldoniston, se la faka centra organismo ne povas eldoni mem tiun gravan verkon.

Rollet de l'Isle
ĝenerala Sekretario

ATENTU ALILINGVULOJ!

En ĉiu lando neanglalingva ni ĝoje akceptus regulajn korespondantojn, kiuj sendus al ni freŝajn artikolojn kaj novaĵojn ĉiumonate. De tiuj, dum fidela deĵorado, ni presus la nomojn sur la fronto de nia gazeto, kaj sendus al ili po du konstantaj abonoj, kaj ekstraj numeroj (laŭ peto) por propagando.

NOTES ON ESPERANTO ETYMOLOGY.

In this study an effort is made at tracing the less obvious derivations and obscurer structural principles of the *Universala Vortaro*. It covers for the most part ground not touched by Bastien's excellent *Naŭlingva Etimologia Leksikono*.

subaĉeti—the compound is formed after the analogy of Rus. *polkupyaty* (*pol'*=sub, (*po*)*kupyaty*=aĉeti).

adiaŭ—the ending *-aŭ* is described by Zamenhof in his "Letero pri la deveno de Esperanto" as a "neutral but definite ending," and he adds that it was the result of much reflection and practical experiment. In point of fact it is an inflectional ending playing a part analogous to *je* among the prepositions and *-um-* among the affixes. It covers words which call for a distinctive ending, but to which for one reason or another the regular grammatical endings cannot be assigned. For instance, a distinction of form is desirable between the derived and the primary adverbs. The former, as we know, end in *-e* (as *rapide*, *bele*, etc.) But reasons of euphony and of harmony with the natural lan-

guages call for a vowel ending for most of the latter also. Now each of the five vowels (-a, -e, -i, -o, -u) has already been assigned its grammatical function. All that is left are the diphthongs -aŭ, -eŭ. -Eŭ not being fluent enough for frequent use, the choice narrowed down to -aŭ. This -aŭ is one of the rare features of Esperanto to which the term "artificial" can in any real sense be applied. The ending may first have occurred to Z. from the preposition *laŭ*, which (as we shall see) is from Ger. *laut*. The neutral ending is applied also to a number of prepositions (e. g. *antaŭ*, *ĉirkaŭ*, *kontraŭ*, etc.) Such prepositions are so frequently used in composition that it was necessary for them to have an assimilative ending; and as none of the regular grammatical endings were available, -aŭ was naturally indicated. Fruictier's theory (Sin. sek. 210), that words in -aŭ are at the same time adverbs and prepositions, is hardly borne out by usage; for we find that most of the -aŭ words belong quite definitely to a single grammatical category, and require a new added ending to transfer them to another. One or two, indeed, (notably *kvazaŭ*) are used in two or more speech-partships without inflectional change. Finally, we find with the -aŭ ending the interjection *adiaŭ* and the adjective-pronoun *ambaŭ*.

agordi—a modification of the international root **accord-**. The slight change is made to distinguish from **akordo** (same derivation), meaning "chord." (The latter root, while not in U. V., is one of the oldest in the language (F. K., B. de l'V., Fruictier), and is much more frequently used than **agordi**.)

akceli—Lat. *accelerare*. In words from Lat. infinitives in -erare the -er- is dropped to avoid any conflict with suffix -er- (while the -are, of course, = Esp. -i).

akno—Neo-Lat. *acne* (international medical term).

akuŝistino—cp. Rus. *akusherka*.

al—Lat. *ad*. Final letter softened (as also in Lat. compounds) for easier assimilation in phrases and compounds.

alia—Lat. *alius*. (The other root for "other," **altr-** would not assimilate readily in compounds.)

almenaŭ—Span. *al menos*, Ital. *almeno*. For ending see *adiaŭ*.

amelo—Lat. *amylum*. Central vowel modified after Germ. *Amelmehl*, *Amelkorn*, Eng. *amelcorn*, to avoid affix ending -il.)

amindumi—Cp. Rus. *Lyubyeznichaty*, from *lyubeznyiy* = *aminda* (fr. *lyubity* = *ami*).

amplekso—Lat. *amplexus*, "an encircling or embrace." The Esp. meaning is "extent, scope." Z. says in F. K. p. 253, that where no international root was available for an idea he borrowed ordinarily from the Latin, as being a semi-international language. The slight extension of meaning in Esp. is a natural one.

molanaso—analogy of Polish **miekopior** (**miecki**=mola).

anstataŭ—Ger. **anstatt**. (For **-aŭ** see **adiaŭ**.)

antaŭ—Lat.-Span. **ante** (Eng. prefix).

antaŭtuko—Cp. Fr. **devantier** (**devant**=**antaŭ**), Rus. **fartuk'**, **perelnik'** (**perel'**=**antaŭ**).

atenci—root slightly modified to dist. fr. **atenta**. (Cp. **agordi** above, and others.)

aŭ—Lat. **aut** (final consonant omitted for euphony, as in Span.-Ital. **o** (same source).)

azeno—Lat. **asinus**. (Central **-i-** regularly modified in such words to **-e-**, to avoid conflict with feminine suffix **-in-**. (This change often assimilates such words with Fr. pronunciation: e. g. **mateno**—Fr. **matin**, pr. "matEn.")

banto—Germ. **band** (pron. "bant"), Rus. **bant'**.

baptano—seems to be a purely Esp. formation.

barakti—Rus. **barakhtatysya**.

barĉo—slavic root for a slavic dish.

boji—the root is a "middle form" suggesting Lat. **baubari**, Fr. **aboyer**, Ital. **abbaiare**, Eng. to **bay** (bark). The initial **a-** of Fr.-Ital. are excrescences on the primitive root, which Esp. like Eng. drops (Eng. to **bay** fr. Old Eng. **bayen**, **abayen** from Old Fr. **abaier**). For similar "middle form" cp. Esp. **juna** betw. Romance **juven-** and Teutonic **yung**; also **bramo** just below.

bramo—middle form suggesting Rom. root **brem-** and Teut. **bream**, **brasse** (Eng.), **Brassen** (Ger.).

brogi—this is Ger. **bruhen**, modified after Dut. **brouen**, Swed. **brygga**, Dan. **brygge**, to prevent conflict with Esp. **brui** ("to make a noise").

brulumo—the **-um-** words are often (and quite legitimately) peculiar to Esperanto. Wackrill's admonition, however, not to increase them is a safe one. Those in existence are most useful; but it is doubtful if many more such are needed.

bubalo—the **b** is fr. Lat. **bubalus**, the primitive fr. which the international root comes.

bufedo—Fr. -Eng.-Ger. **buffet**, the **t** modified, as usually in such words, to prevent conflict with the suffix **-et-**. (However, **alumeto** escaped. Zamenhof's great care to prevent confusion of root endings with suffix endings is one of the little touches that gives Esp. its clarity and simplicity. This slight modification is never (as in Volapuk) carried to the extent of mutilation. Moreover the principle applies only to the fundamental and common-usage words, as in U. V. In scientific and technical roots no such modification is necessary, and therefore not applied (e. g. **benzino**, **metilo**, **mercero**, etc.)

buko—"buckle" (**l** omitted to dist. fr. **buklo** (same source).

The primitive root is Lat. *bucca*, "cheek"—*buccula* being a diminutive.

bulko—Rus. *bulka*.

burdo—Fr. *bourdon*. From roots in **-on** this syllable is often omitted not for fear of conflict with the fractional suffix **-on**, but rather to avoid a cacophonous jingle with the accusative ending **-on**. Cp. *nacio*, *papilio*, etc. But where such abbreviation would give an aspect of mutilation it is not resorted to: e. g. *butono* below. This is one of the subordinate principles of *Ėsp.* which is applied with discrimination.

buŝumo—Cp. Ger. *Maulkorb* (lit. "mouth basket"). (Incidentally, one of the amusing mistakes Z. confessed to in the Eng. translations in U. V. is this very literalization from the Germ.)

cejano—Lat. *cyanus* (our "cyanic" from same root).

celi—Pol. *celowac*, Rus. *tsyelity*, Ger. *zielen*.

cerbo—Fr. *cerveau*, *v* modified to *b* after prim root *cerebr-* *cereb-* (seen in *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, to avoid conflict with *cervo*, stag).

norda cervo—Rus. *cyevjerniy olyeny*.

cetera—Lat. (exact meaning seen in international etc.)

cimo—Lat. *cimex*, Ital. *cimice*.

ciro—Fr. *cirage* (**-age**=*Ėsp.* **-aj-**: the Fr. word comes from Lat. *cera*, wax, found in the Romance languages and Eng. *cere*.)

colo—Ger. *Zoll*.

ĉano—"middle form" among Fr. *chien* (de fusil), It. *cane* (di fucile), Ger. *Hahn* (of course the Rom. "dog" and Ger. "cock" are not etymologically related).

ĉapo—Fr. *chape*, Rus. *shapka*, Pol. *czapka* (pron. *chapka*).

ĉar—Fr. *car* ("kar" would not do on account of *kar-a*, dear).

ĉelo—"middle form" among Ital. *cellula*, Span. *celula*, Fr. *cellule*, Eng. *cell*, Ger. *Zelle*, Rus. *kelya*—all fr. Lat. *cella* (*cellula* being a diminutive).

ĉerpi—Rus. *cherpaty*.

ĉevalo—Fr. *cheval*. (It has been remarked that the more international form would be *kaval-* (Ital. *cavallo*, Span. *caballo*, Port. *cavallo*, Ger. *Kaval-ier*, Eng. *caval-cade*, Rus. *kaval-yer-ya*. But a distinctive form was desired to stand out from related roots such as *kavaliro*, *kavalerio*, *kavalkado*.)

ĉielarko—cp. Fr. *arc-en-ciel*.

ĉieliro—analogy of Ger. *Himmelfahrt*.

ĉirkaŭ—Lat.-Ital. *circa*: for the **-aŭ** see on *adiaŭ*, above.

ĉu—Pol. *czy* (pron. "chu"—Fr. *u*).

To be Continued.

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